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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1780.

*From the* NEW-YORK PACKET. *Fiſh-Kill, October* 12.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IT is high time we ſhould awake out of that fatal ſtate of torpor and ſtupidity, in which we have too long been involved, and ſeriouſly attend to the "great things that belong to our own and our country's ſalvation, ere they be hid for ever from our eyes."

The late horrible conſpiracy, from which we have ſo narrowly eſcaped, as from the *opening----expanding*, nay, almoſt *cloſing*, jaws of deſtruction (the bare recital of which chills the moſt intrepid heart with horror) ſhould ſtimulate us to uſe every effort, and ſtrain every nerve to prevent our *yet* becoming a ſacrifice to the internal machinations of thoſe unwearied imps and fiends of darkneſs, that are permitted to continue amongſt us; who, together with *boſom-traitors* (thoſe *vileſt* of beings) are, and for ever will be, plotting and executing ſchemes for our utter ruin and deſtruction. Happy were it for us, my dear countrymen, if the *baſe unprincipled traitor*, who has ſo lately hung up his name to eternal infamy, or rather ſunk it beneath *even* the reach of *infamy* itſelf, were the only one of the kind that we have harboured in our boſoms.

Look round, my fellow citizens, and take a view of our preſent ſituation, and reflect upon the meaſures that have been purſued for a long time paſt, and judge for yourſelves, whether there appears not a gradation of error and ſyſtematical embarraſſments; now this cannot poſſibly be the effects of chance; *once* or *twice* it might happen, but a continued reiteration of the ſame, and ſimilar evils, muſt be owing to premeditated and laboured deſign; and as we have found a *Judas* in the field, where we little expected it, have we not abundant reaſon to ſuſpect there are traitors in the cabinet, where their ſecret machinations are leſs liable to detection:--Yet no leſs, nay *more* injurious, to our welfare, as they are the *primum mobile* of our proceedings, which *originate* in error, are *carried on* in confuſion, and *terminate* in ruin.

What greatly adds to our calamity is, that *public ſpirit*, (the genius of liberty) once our glory and our ſafety, "has fled up to the ſtars from whence it came;" and curſed avarice, that demon of deſtruction, ſpreads its baleful influence throughout our land.

What avails it, my dear countrymen, to be ſo ſolicitous about retrieving the unavoidable loſſes ever attendant on war, until we have firſt ſecured our liberties, and eſtabliſhed peace; a few years agriculture and commerce will *then* reward us for all our *preſent* toil and labour; when every man can ſit down in ſafety, "under his own vine and his own figtree," and enjoy the fruits of his labour, and none to make him afraid.

Had the *traiterous Arnold* and his accomplices ſucceeded in their diabolical plot, we ſhould have had a moſt melancholy and convincing proof of our ill-timed parſimony.

Notwithſtanding our barns are filled with plenty, and our fields and paſtures teem with abundance, yet it is with reluctance we afford to the brave men who fight our battles, the poor ſcanty pittance upon which they ſubſiſt; when alas! we were within an hair's breadth of having our habitations riſing in flames about our ears;—our all deſtroyed;—our venerable matrons,—chaſte wives, and modeſt virgins, defloured and ſtuprated by a lawleſs banditti;—our fathers,—brothers and friends, languiſhing in loathſome priſons, pining away with hunger and anguiſh; and our young men, the ſtrength of our country, weltering in blood and carnage.

This is no exaggerated flight of fancy, but a faint deſcription of what really awaited us; for there remains not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, but that at a given ſignal, the ſavages on our frontiers, and the worſe than ſavages that are lurking up and down throughout our country, were to join iſſue with our ungenerous enemy, to render the maſſacre univerſal and completely horrid.

What ſpecies of puniſhment can be inflicted equal to the demerits of the poor ſordid wretch, who, for the baſe born paſſion, love of gold, can deliberately bring upon his country, for which he has fought and bled, ſuch a complication of horror, deva[illegible]tation and war;---were it poſſible to convert his breaſt into a living furnace, and his heart into a nervous crucible, to be for ever employed in melting and refining his beloved gold---the days of eternity would be too few to attone for his crime.

Can any man, after the woeful experience we have had, be ſo loſt to reaſon, as to plead for lenitive meaſures to be uſed towards the *Tories* that are amongſt us; who are continually brooding in their dark corners, on ſchemes of deſtruction, and will ever be ready to put them in execution when opportunity offers. It were as reaſonable to expect to transform the devil himſelf into an angel of light, as to change the principles and practices of a *Tory*; and when circumſtances permit him to declare himſelf, you will ever find him the ſame: And it is to be feared thoſe, who are ſuch ſtrong advocates for the "poor creatures that muſt have a living among us," as they phraſe it, will ſooner or later be convinced of their error, by thoſe ſame "poor creatures" cutting their throats, or ſtabbing them to the heart, as they lie ſecure in their beds;----or for quicker diſpatch ſet fire to their houſes, and burn whole families and diſtricts in a general conflagration.

This! my dear fellow countrymen, is all you can expect from ſhewing lenity to ſuch baſe wretches;-----and when you hear men plead in their behalf, take it for granted that ſuch men are actuated by baſe motives of one kind or other, and have either *weak* heads or *wicked* hearts, and perhaps both.

Let us, therefore, my dear countrymen, ſet about reformation in good earneſt; let us invoke the genius of liberty to reviſit us, and inſpire us with ſentiments ſuitable to the dignity of freemen; let us guard againſt that curſed avarice, "which is as the ſin of witchcraft," and has well nigh wrought our ruin; let us contribute to the ſupport of our army with cheerfulneſs and alacrity, not of neceſſity, but of choice; let us be careful and diligent in detecting every ſpecies of villainy that may be practiſed among us, eſpecially that dangerous and fatal practice of ſinking the value of our currency; let us not depend upon others to take cognizance of any enormities that may come under our notice; it is a ſhame for any member of a free community, to conſider himſelf of ſo little importance as not to be able to render the public very eſſential ſervices in ſome way or other; let us be very careful in chooſing men of known integrity and abilities for our repreſentatives, both in civil and military concerns, very much indeed depends upon this: And above all things, let us ſtudy *unanimity*, which gives firmneſs and ſtrength; villains and traitors have a double advantage over us, when they perceive that we break into parties and factions amongſt ourſelves;---I mean not by this, the parties of Whig and Tory; but the different parties that ſubſiſt in the real friends to their country: In this the conduct of the Tories ſhame us; they unite as one man in the bonds of wickedneſs, whilſt we, in matters of the greateſt importance, act without connexion, and of courſe without ſtrength.

In the late glorious deliverance, who ſees not the hand of Providence intervening in our favour? But can we expect that Heaven will continue to interpoſe in our behalf, if we refuſe and neglect to exert our own abilities to the utmoſt of our power: As well might a drowning man expect to eſcape, without ſpreading forth his hands to ſwim, or lay hold of a rope thrown out for his deliverance.

Conſider how much treaſure we have already expended to ſecure the invaluable bleſſings of freedom; conſider how many of our fellow-citizens, that once lived in eaſe and affluence, are driven from houſe and home, and become, as it were, fugitives on the earth; conſider how many brave heroes have ſpilt their blood in our defence, and beware leſt their "blood cry againſt us from the ground;" conſider how many of our dear friends languiſh in doleful priſons, deſtitute of every comfort of life, and that numbers have periſhed through want of the poor ſcanty pittance that humanity affords to the vileſt of criminals. Conſider theſe things, my dear countrymen, and ſhew yourſelves to be the brave, the generous, true-born ſons of liberty.

Thus united, we ſhall in a little time drive thoſe greedy vultures from our ſhores;—ſcience, agriculture, and commerce ſhall again enrich our borders;—the invaluable bleſſings of "liberty, ſafety and peace," ſhall crown our labours;—and when revolving ſuns ſhall have numbered our days, we bequeath the ineſtimable legacy to poſterity, entailed to the lateſt generations.

PUBLIUS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

ELIZABETH BURNET
Has for Sale, at her houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Andrew Tybout's,
A Quantity of Pint, Half Pint and Jill TUMBLERS, of the beſt Quality.

*Philadelphia, October* 10, 1780.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe perſons who have not yet taken up their Patents, Deeds, &c. which were left with him to be recorded, to apply to Hilary Baker, junior, in Second-near Arch-ſtreet, in this city, who will deliver them to perſons producing the office receipts, or otherwiſe authoriſed to receive them, on payment of the fees due thereon.

As the ſubſcriber has divers times heretofore (after previous public notice) given ſeveral months perſonal attendance in this city, for the ſole purpoſe of delivering the ſaid Writings, he doth not conſider himſelf any longer accountable for their ſafety.

WILLIAM PARR, late Maſter of the Rolls of Penſylvania, and Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia County. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
STYNER AND CIST,
In SECOND-STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,
THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.
By JOHN PERRIN.
*N. B.* At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New-England and American Primers, &c. &c.

*JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by*
HALL and SELLERS,
*At the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market*,
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.
*At ſame Place may be had.*
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

*TO BE SOLD,*
A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ‖

*Philadelphia, October* 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of five acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non-compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, ] Agents, P. C.

*Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Sept.* 25, 1780.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſt. on the Briſtol road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Red Lion, a Black GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old, without brand or ear-mark, blind in the near eye, a natural pacer, 14 hands and a half high, and in good order. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. § PETER STATS.

*Eaſton, September* 20, 1780.

TAKEN up and left in my care, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the ſuppoſed owner living in Cheſter county; the ſaid owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the charge of keeping.

¶ JACOB ABLE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Ruſh's paſture, near the 3 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Cheſter, in the night of the 7th inſtant, A brown COW, with a white belly, ſhort horns bending inwards, and both marked LK. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

Oct. 11, 1780. LEONARD KESLER

N. B. Any perſon giving intelligence of ſaid Cow, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

To the CITIZENS of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has been my fate, and it has been the fate of greater and better characters than mine, to suffer unmerited reproach. To pass over such treatment in silence is often most eligible: But when groundless insinuations and charges are again and again repeated; when they are repeated on subjects that are deeply interesting to the community: and in a season of danger, while the feelings of the people are tremblingly alive; it becomes the duty of the citizen, who is injured by them, to lay before the public a true narrative of facts; it becomes his duty more particularly, if any important trust has been reposed in him by his fellow citizens; and if strokes are levelled against his conduct in the discharge of that trust.

These are the reasons why I now beg leave to address you. Without the least cause or provocation given on my part, I have, for some years past, been pursued in the News-papers with almost unintermitted invective; to its authors I have never made any answer; and I mean not now to answer them: But to the Citizens of Pennsylvania I wish to appear in that light in which my conduct entitles me to appear. To them every information respecting my character, as a citizen, is due.

Before the controversy with Great-Britain, my inclination, and the study of my profession, on liberal and enlarged principles, led me to an attentive investigation of the rights of America, and of the claims tending to destroy them. When that controversy commenced I took an early and an active part in it; I spoke, and wrote, and published my sentiments with a freedom which was then thought, by many, to be too daring.

I was chosen a Member of the first Convention of Pennsylvania. That body, far from deeming me an enemy to my country, recommended me (and I think unanimously) to the assembly, to be appointed one of the Delegates for Pennsylvania, in the first Congress. Through the influence and intrigues of Mr. Galloway the recommendation of the Convention was disregarded.

My country, however, did not entertain a worse opinion of me on that account; and I was chosen a Member of the second Convention, which met in January, 1775. The contest with Great-Britain began now to assume a more serious aspect, and it became pretty obvious that its decision must be by arms. Under this persuasion, instead of shrinking from the cause, I was one of those who thought that Pennsylvania should immediately be put in a state of defence; the measure could not, however, be carried at that time.

On hearing of the battle of Lexington I was one of the first in arms; and in the beginning of May, 1775, was elected Captain of a company of volunteers. The voice of my country soon called me into another line; I was appointed one of your Delegates in Congress; and continued in that character from May, 1775, to September, 1777, though, if any little disgust could have influenced my conduct I had occasion enough given me; as I was oftner than once left out of the delegation, and in a few days re-appointed.

It is impossible for me to give you an account of every particular part of my conduct in that high trust. For its general tenor I can, with confidence, appeal to those with whom I had the honour to deliberate and to act; I can appeal to them, whether I did not deserve the character of an honest Representative; and whether I was not an uniform and steady promoter of the most vigorous measures for carrying on the war from first to last. For many parts of my conduct I can appeal to publications, under the authority of Congress, at the most distressing period of the war. At that time, when, in the apprehension of many, those who were active in defence of their country were wearing halters around their necks; I neither retired nor resigned; I acted the part neither of a disguised enemy nor a luke-warm friend.

It has been alledged that I was an enemy to the Independence of the United States; the charge has no foundation. I early foresaw this event to be the probable, though not the intended result of the contest. Indeed the conjecture required no great sagacity, for if we continued steady to our rights, and Great-Britain obstinate in her oppression, what else but a final separation could ensue?

When the measure began to be an object of contemplation in Congress, the Delegates of Pennsylvania were expressly restricted from consenting to it; my uniform language in Congress was, that I never would vote for it contrary to my instructions: I went farther, and declared, that I never would vote for it without your authority: And was I to be blamed? Should this act have been the act of four or five individuals? Or should it have been your's? It would have been the highest presumption; it would have been something more than presumption in your Delegates to have taken a step of such immense importance without your sanction.

When your authority was communicated by a conference of Committees from the several counties of the State, I then stood on very different ground; I declared so in Congress: I spoke and voted for the measure; and my vote was not useless; for it so happened that it was necessary to determine the vote of the State. But had I voted otherwise, ought that to rise in judgment against me now? Some who could not accede to the declaration of independence, when it was made, have ever since shone in the number of its most determined and most illustrious supporters.

It has been asserted that I have countenanced toryism and tories. Let a single instance be produced in support of the assertion. My connections are formed in a very different line; and I have the honour to count among my acquaintance and my friends, many of the most distinguished whig characters in the United States. I have indeed been council for many persons who were tried on indictments for treason; and I have been council also for criminals of every other denomination: But have I, therefore, countenanced their crimes? The assistance of council, learned in the law, is thought necessary on the part of the Commonwealth. Is it less necessary for the prisoner? It is provided by your Declaration of Rights, "that in all prosecutions for cri-"minal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by "himself and his council." Those who are acquainted with legal history know what dreadful engines of tyranny prosecutions have been, when the accused have not been allowed council to instruct and assist them in their defence: I hope the citizens of Pennsylvania will never be deprived of this right. When persons, who are tried for capital crimes, are not of ability to retain counsel, counsel is always assigned to them by the court. The trial of criminals is neither the most profitable nor the most agreeable part of a Lawyer's profession. To be intrusted with the defence of a man's life produces, in a feeling temper, a degree of uneasiness and anxiety, not easily conceived by those who have not experienced it.

But it is urged that I have opposed government. I never approved of the Constitution; and I never dissembled my sentiments upon the subject. I have always wished for an amendment of it; and have joined in measures for that purpose. But has any thing seditious appearsd in my conduct or attempts? Have I endeavoured to attain my ends by violence? My only aim has been to accomplish them by the consent and authority of the citizens of the State.

While in Congress I thought it my duty to support the dignity of Pennsylvania, whatever my sentiments were with regard to the constitution. My language was, that the divisions in our government could not be known in Congress; and that it was sufficient that the whole whig interest of the State was represented there. Indeed it has been a rule of my conduct to give assistance to every measure of government which I thought necessary for the public good; though the measure had an immediate and direct tendency to establish the Constitution. I took the oath of allegiance to the State: though not obliged by law to do so; being then a Delegate in Congress. I advised others to do the same, both by words and by writing: For I thought it was become necessary to draw a known line between those who were determined to support the independence of the State, and those who were not. I have engaged to receive the money lately emitted by this State as gold and silver; and have punctually observed my engagement.

From what causes the attacks against me have arisen I mean not to enquire; sure I am they have not been deserved. My whole conduct has discovered a sincere, a warm, and an uniform attachment to the cause of America. I have served my country in a public character: I have served her as a private citizen. All that I possess is deeply engaged as security for the Bank of Pennsylvania. I am, at this moment, putting myself to real inconveniences, in order to make up the sums which I have promised to advance for carrying on the purposes of that institution.

Some have been pleased to represent me as at the head of party: To exhibit me in this view is doing me too much honour. It is well known that I have not been single in my sentiments of the Constitution: But those who have entertained the same sentiments have thought and acted for themselves. Their judgments are too sound, and their dispositions are too independent to be swayed or misled by any one.

But what good purpose can it serve to attempt to renew divisions which have been long laid aside; or to hold up in the News-papers the idea of divisions that do not exist? Can this make us more formidable to the enemy? Is it calculated to produce harmony among ourselves? No endeavours have been lately made to change the Constitution: Nothing of that kind, that I know, is now intended.

I have now laid a plain and candid state of facts before you. What judgment ought to be formed upon them, you, my Fellow-Citizens, will determine.

JAMES WILSON.

*** If any of the pieces against me have appeared in the News-papers of other States; I hope the Printers of them will be kind and just enough to me to publish this Address.

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We have just received the following Address, published in New-York by the infamous Traitor Arnold, in which he has the effrontery to avow, and attempt by flimsy arguments to justify, his perfidious Treachery.

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

I SHOULD forfeit even in my own opinion, the place I have so long held in yours, if I could be indifferent to your approbation, and silent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's arms.

A very few words however shall suffice upon a subject so personal, for to the thousands who suffer under the Tyranny of the Usurpers in the revolted provinces as well as to the great multitude, who have long wished for its subversion, this instance of my conduct can want no vindication, and as to that class of men who are criminally protracting the war from sinister views at the expence of the public interest, I prefer their enmity to their applause. I am therefore only concerned in this address to explain myself to such of my countrymen, as want abilities or opportunities to detect the artifices by which they are duped.

Having fought by your side when the love of our country animated our arms, I shall expect from your justice and candor, what your deceivers with more art and less honesty, will find it inconsistent with their own views to admit.

When I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I conceived the right of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redress of grievances was my only object and aim, however I acquiesced in a step which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence: to justify this measure many plausible reasons were urged, which could no longer exist, when Great-Britain with the open arms of a parent offered to embrace us as children, and grant the wished for redress.

And now that her worst enemies are in her own bosom I should change my principles, if I conspired with their designs: yourselves being judges, was the war the less just, because fellow subjects were considered as our foes? You have felt the torture in which we raised our arms against a brother, God incline the guilty protractors of these unnatural dissentions, to resign their ambition, and cease from their delusions, in compassion to kindred blood.

I anticipate your question, was not the war a defensive one until the French joined in the combination? I answer, that I thought so. You will add was it not afterwards necessary, till the reparation of the British empire was compleat? By no means, in contending for the welfare of my country I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained, all strife should have ceased.

I lamented therefore the impolicy, tyranny and injustice, which with a sovereign contempt of the people of America, studiously neglected to take their collective sentiments of the British proposals of peace, and to negociate under a suspension of arms, for an adjustment of differences, as a dangerous sacrifice of the great interests of this country to the partial views of a proud, antient and crafty foe. I had my suspicions of some imperfection in our councils, on proposals prior to the Parliamentary Commission of 1778; but having then less to do in the cabinet than the field, (I will not pronounce peremptorily as some may, and perhaps justly, that Congress have veiled them from the public eye:) I continued to be guided in the negligent confidence of a soldier. But the whole world saw, and all America confessed that the overtures of the second commission exceeded our wishes and expectations, and if there was any suspicion of the national liberality, it arose from its excess.

Do any believe we were at that time really entangled by an alliance with France, unfortunate deception! and thus they have been duped, by a virtuous credulity in the incautious moments of intemperate passion to give up their felicity to serve a nation wanting both the will and the power to protect us, and aiming at the destruction both of the mother country and the provinces. In the plainness of common sense, for I pretend to no casuistry, did the pretended treaty with the Court of Versailles, amount to more than a overture to America? Certainly not, because no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authorized its ratification. The Articles of Confederation remain still unsigned.

In the firm persuasion therefore, that the private judgement of any individual citizen of this country is as free from all conventional restraints, since as before the infidious offers of France, I preferred those from Great-Britain, thinking it infinitely wiser and safer, to cast my confidence upon her justice and generosity, than to trust a monarchy too feeble to establish your independency, so perilous to her distant dominions; the enemy of the Protestant Faith, and fraudulently avowing an affection for the liberties of mankind, while she holds her native sons in vassalage and chains.

I affect no disguise, and therefore frankly declare that in their principles, I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to surrender them to Great-Britain, and in concerting the measures for a purpose in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country: I was *only* solicitious to accomplish an event of decisive importance, and to prevent as much as possible in the execution of it, the effusion of blood.

With the highest satisfaction I bear testimony to my old fellow soldiers, and citizens, that I find solid ground to rely upon the clemency of our sovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great-Britain, not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their perpetual exemption from taxation, but to superadd such further benefits as may consist with the common prosperity of the empire. In short, I fought for much less than the parent country is as willing to to grant to her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy.

Some may think I continued in the struggle of these unhappy days too long, and others that I quitted it too soon--To the first I reply, that I did not see with their eyes, nor perhaps had so favourable a situation to look from, and that to our common master I am willing to stand or fall. In behalf of the candid among the latter, some of whom I believe serve blindly but honestly—— in the bands I have left, I pray God to give them all the lights requisite to their own safety before it is too late, and with respect to that herd of censurers, whose enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles, by which I am now led to devote my life to the re-union of the British empire, as the best, and only means to dry up the streams of misery that have deluged this country, they may be assured that conscious of the rectitude of my intentions I shall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

B. ARNOLD.

New-York, October 7, 1780.

A correspondent observes, that, consistent with truth, the Address ought to have been in the words following:

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

I SHOULD forfeit, even in my own opinion, the place I have so long held in your's, if I could be silent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's army. A very few words, however, shall suffice upon this subject; for to those who are acquainted with my past life, this instance of my conduct needs no explanation. I am, therefore, only concerned, in this address, to explain myself to such of my countrymen as want abilities or opportunities to detect the governing principle of my conduct in this, as well as in every other part of my life.

It was my misfortune not to be born in affluent circumstances. My ruling passion is, and ever has been, vanity and a love of money. This I evinced at my first out-set in life. For having obtained credit for a quantity of drugs, which I sold to good advantage, I pretended to be bankrupt, and availing myself of the easiness and credulity of my creditor, obliged him to compound with me for half the debt. By this means I gained a considerable sum, part of which I laid out in building myself a spacious house, and with the remainder purchased a vessel and commenced trader. Those with whom I had any dealings will certify, that I never deviated from my principle of tricking and cheating whenever I had an opportunity.

When I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I conceived I had a better prospect of succeeding in my wishes. The expedition against Quebec was too flattering not to be embraced with eagerness. I anticipate your question, Was not the attempt dangerous? I answer, that I thought so: But I well knew the opportunity it would give me, if I succeeded, of amassing wealth by the plunder of the inhabitants; and think I can boast with any highwayman, that I dare encounter danger for the sake of money. The citizens of Quebec, some of whom to their cost were no strangers to my character, by shutting their gates and flying to arms, disappointed my sanguine expectations. The attempt to subdue them by force proved unsuccessful, and my views were thereby frustrated. However, the opportunity I afterwards had of plundering the merchants of Montreal, in some small degree compensated for this disappointment. But not having fully gratified my wishes, I determined to continue in the American army, in hopes that the honours conferred upon me by my country, who were struck with the glare, and unacquainted with the motives of my conduct,

and the rapid promotion I met with might throw in my way new and more favourable opportunities. The removal of the English from Philadelphia presented one, which I improved to my best advantage. You will say, was it not now time to withdraw? By no means. In contending for wealth, I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained my warfare should cease. But I had married a young wife, set up a chariot, and entered on a plan of expensive living, which swallowed up all my gains. I lamented, therefore, the prosecution commenced against me by the ruling power of Pennsylvania, who detected some of my practices, and was almost driven to despair by the scrutiny into my public accounts made by the Board of Treasury, who developed my arts of chicanery, tricking and peculation; and in one instance prevented me from securing to myself a thousand pound, hard money, notwithstanding I practised every artifice that cunning could suggest to gain the point. Fortunately, however, a new and tempting scene opened to my view. Major Andre, the confidential friend of General Sir Henry Clinton, gave me an opportunity of commencing a correspondence with him. My character was blasted, the people of America were beginning to treat me with sovereign contempt. Even a French man, whom I had treated with so much friendship as to borrow of him twelve thousand pounds to pay for a country seat and plantation I had bought, when continental currency was worth about four for one, in silver and gold, had the assurance to hint he would be glad to take a pair of my horses for eight thousand pounds of the money lent. But this I refused, and therefore could hope for no farther favours of the like nature from him, and consequently have a right to abuse and hate him and all his countrymen. In this situation I should have changed my principles, if I had not embraced the opportunity of Major Andre's correspondence. In the firm persuasion that my private interest was to be preferred to that of my country, I devoted myself to Great-Britain, thinking it infinitely wiser and safer to cast my confidence of making a fortune upon the bargain I should make for betraying my country, than to trust Congress, who had too much reason to despise me.

I affect no disguise, and therefore frankly declare, that in these principles I repaired to the army and solicited the command of West-Point, in order to have an opportunity of surrendering it and the garrison to Great-Britain for a stipulated sum. In concerting the measures for a purpose as grateful to the British General as it would have been beneficial to me, I was *only* solicitous to accomplish an event of decisive importance with as much security and as little danger to myself as possible; and did not sufficiently provide for the safety of Mr. Andre. His capture has frustrated my schemes. I must therefore rely upon the clemency of my sovereign, and the abundant conviction that I will betray him to any who will come up to my price.

With respect to that herd of censurers, whose enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I am led to devote my life to the re-union of the British empire, as the best and only means to make my fortune, they may be assured, that, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I shall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect. B. ARNOLD.

P. S. Alas for my baggage, which I left behind me!

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BOSTON, *October* 2.

Wednesday last arrived here a prize brigantine from South-Carolina, laden with rice, bound to New-York, captured by the privateer ship Washington, belonging to Providence.

Saturday last arrived a cartel from Halifax, with upwards of 70 prisoners. By this vessel we learn, that the Boston and Delaware frigates (late Continental, but taken at the southward) were fitting out at that port, said to be destined for this coast.

Yesterday arrived in port a prize brig from Liverpool to New-York, with a valuable cargo; prize to the letter of marque brig Thomas, Capt. Smith.

*Extract of a letter from New-London, October* 1.

"Capt. Hart, in the privateer Retaliation, has taken within the Hook, a schooner with a company on board, consisting of 3 officers and 44 privates, bound from Staten-Island to the Light-House, to relieve the guard there, which is done every two months. Privateer and prisoners have since arrived, the latter sent on to Hartford."

PROVIDENCE, *October* 4.

On Saturday a frigate of his Most Christian Majesty arrived at Newport from France, but last from the West-Indies. We learn she has brought Dispatches for their Excellencies the Count de Rochambeau, and the Chevalier de Ternay.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18.

Monday last arrived the brig Fanny, Captain Tanner, from St. Eustatia, by whom we have the important intelligence contained in the following

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated September* 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged just now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the Southampton frigate coming out express, but was in company with the East and West-India fleets, consisting of fifty-four sail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet, which he supposes was Spanish, to the southward of Cape Finistre, who captured all the East-India men and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only escaping, to his knowledge."

*Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Sept.* 20.

"We have now the great pleasure and satisfaction to inform you, that the combined fleets fell in with 54 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of a 74, and the Southampton frigate, bound to these islands, of which they captured 50 of the merchantmen: it is reported there were five Indiamen among them. The account is brought by the Southampton, which arrived at St. Kitts a few days ago, after a narrow escape; we don't hear any thing of the 74.

"By an acquaintance from St. Kitts we are told, that General Prescot there has been warned by Gen. Vaughan, at Barbados, to prepare against an attack by the French, for that a large armament might be momently expected in this quarter, who would immediately proceed against that and Antigua; should this be the case we shall certainly have them for our neighbours.

"Since the foregoing, we have been able to collect some further particulars, respecting the capture of the enemy's merchantmen, bound to the Leeward Islands; the number that sailed from England was 58, including 5 for the East-Indies, and 11 transports for Jamaica, with 500 troops of the new raised regiment for that Island; and as many for the East-Indies. Their convoy was the Ramillies, of 74 guns, the Thetis and Southampton frigates. They fell in with the French and Spanish squadron at midnight, so that there is no saying the exact number that was taken, but from the men of war escaping to Madeira, and laying there eight days, in which time being joined by no more than 4 sail, it is reasonable to suppose the others were taken. The combined fleets were about 30 sail, from Toulon, Cadiz, &c. and were in lat. 36, long. 17. The Thetis was dispatched from Madeira to Admiral Geary, the Ramillies and Southampton are gone down to Jamaica."

The public must have been some time since apprized of an expedition undertaken by a considerable British force at Jamaica against the Spanish settlements on the Main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid success (particularly in taking a strong fortress, called St. Juan) so as even to threaten almost the total subduction of the country; but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their success was followed by a train of evils, which not only prevented them from pursuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from resisting the Spanish forces, who in turn made an easy conquest of St. Juan. Further particulars of this matter may be gathered from what follows:

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) August 19.

To Messieurs WALKER and STRUPAR.

Gentlemen,

AS a man subject to the feelings of humanity, I send you the inclosed for publication, and hope you will have independency of spirit enough to conform to your duty. The press ought to be sacred to the public, unawed by the frowns of power, and influenced by truth. While your press is conducted upon these principles, and no longer, shall I and many more continue your constant readers.

A FRIEND TO YOUR PRESS.

Extract of a Letter from St. Juan.

"The condition of your dog, that is chained all day in your yard at Kingston, is envyable when compared to the condition I am in here. Our distress is of that nature which admits of no description. We were made to believe that we were sent on an expedition fertile of wealth and fame, and that nothing more for success was required, than a considerable degree of fatigue and a vigorous exertion of arms; all which we had resolved upon; but we soon came to experience hardships, of which before, we had no idea, and would require a volume to enumerate. With incredible toil we made our way for several weeks, against the rapid stream of the river, alternately exposed, night and day, to a scorching sun, chilling winds, and the most violent rains that ever were known. All this we bore with as much fortitude as we could call to our assistance, anticipating the fame we should acquire in surmounting these difficulties, and the joy we should have in taking the Castle of St. Juan, and with the reinforcement we expected, in making a rapid progress through the opulent province of Nicaragua, where in one church only we thought of getting as much treasure as fifty mules could carry. But oh! my friend, what a contrast have we experienced. We took the Castle, but for a further progress no adequate reinforcement ever arrived, and we were soon reduced to a starving allowance of the most unwholsome food. Near five months have we been lying here, destitute of every necessary, the Spaniards laughing at us all the while. The want of provisions and other requisites, conspiring with the climate, soon brought on a general sickness attended with such mortality, as deserves no other name than pestilence; insomuch that even the carrion crows seem to be surfeited with human flesh. While we most ingloriously suffer all this, the Spaniards have been preparing their defences, and collecting their forces, so that an invasion of their country is impracticable, without a force six times beyond what was necessary when we came here. In my last you had an account of a projected attack upon a post they had fortified, to prevent our access to the lake, upon the success of this our all depended; but to compleat our calamity this has proved abortive. While our little force has been diminishing like wax in a fire, the Spaniards have been collecting like a snow ball, and we now find to our cost, that St. Juan's Castle was only a tub to the whale.

"We are by turns lamenting our fate, and execrating the author of our misery, who upon a distant prospect of acquiring wealth and distinction, hath precipitated us into calamities hitherto unheared of. Surely the laws of that country must be defective, that have no other punishment for the inhuman monster, who devotes hundred of his fellow creatures to torture and to death, than for him who only murders a single individual. A soldier must, and always will, lay his account to meet with hardships in the performance of his duty, when upon actual service: but for such a number of brave people as ever took the field, to be shut up in a wilderness, and without seeing an enemy, to be thus slaughtered by famine and disease, without the prospect of a hand to help them or nourishment to subsist on, is an event, that history until now, has been unproductive of."

We hear that his Excellency the President of the State, and other Commissioners, appointed by the late Assembly to enquire into the Police of each County, and to inform themselves of Matters of the utmost public importance, will be at Downing's-Town, in Chester County, on the 26th Instant, and not at Chester, as was heretofore advertised.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. came on the General Election throughout the State for Representatives in Assembly, and other officers of Government, when the following Gentlemen were chosen,

*For Philadelphia County.* Representatives, George Gray, Samuel Howell, senr. George Campbell, Joseph M'Lean, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hill, Daniel Heister, Matthew Holgate, George Smith. Sheriffs, William Will, William Dewees. Coroners, Joseph Rush, Robert Jewell. Commissioner, James Carter. Assessors, Nathan Gibson, Christian Snyder, John Duffield, Enoch Levering, George Schlosser, Andrew Reed.

*For the city of Philadelphia.* Representatives, Samuel Morris, junior, Frederick Mulenberg, Robert Morris, Sharp Delany, John Steinmetz. Street-Commissioners, Charles Marshall, Gunning Bedford. Wardens, Reuben Hains, Philip Wager. Assessors, Thomas Francis, George Kennedy, John Wilson, Jacob Shreiner, James Hunter, Robert Hunter.

*For Bucks County.* Representatives, Benjamin Fell, Joseph Savagt, William Scott, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Morgan. Sheriffs, George Wall, junior, Abraham Keckline. Coroners, John Carr, Abraham Du Bois. Commissioner, Samuel Smith. Assessors, John Thomas, Thomas Folwell, Charles Keckline, Daniel Larew, James Piller, William Means.

*For Chester County.* Representatives, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, William Harris, Joseph Park, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, Evan Evans. Sheriffs, John Gardner, Charles Dilworth. Coroners, Allen Cuningham, David Denny. Commissioner, John Bartholomew. Assessors, Joseph M'Call, Joseph Strawbridge, John Lindsey, Gideon Irwin, James M'Clure, James Hannums.

*For Lancaster County.* Representatives, John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Philip Greenawalt, Adam Reigart, James Coudon, Alexander Lowry, Matthias Slough, and James Jack.

*For Berks County.* Representatives, George Ege, John Patton, Baltzer Gehr, Mark Bird, Thomas Mifflin, and Joseph Heister.

The remainder of the elections will be published as soon as they come to hand.

§†§ The Trustees of the *public Grammar School* at Wilmington, in the Delaware State, are to meet at Wilmington, agreeably to their Charter, on Thursday October 19th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all the members are requested to take notice and to give their attendance accordingly.

†‡† The American PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet at the Library apartments, on Friday, the 20th instant. And the election for new members will be held at the same time.

*** A City Court will be held at the Court House, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

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## WANTED

To hire by the Month, a Servant MAN, or BOY.
Enquire of the Printers.

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## *To be SOLD by Public Sale,*

On SATURDAY, the 28th of October instant,

THAT beautiful and elegant HORSE the GOLDEN FARMER, imported by John Hutcheson, eight years old last spring, near 16 hands high, a bright bay, and well marked, is allowed by good judges to be the best covering horse in the State, as his colts are a full proof in this State and the Jerseys: He is to be sold at the Court-House in Chester, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, by THOMAS LEVIS and JOHN HANNUM, Agents.

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On Saturday, the 4th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story stone house thereon erected, situate in Germantown, adjoining Thomas Rose, and others, now the property of the Reformed Congregation of the said place, and to be sold by us the subscribers, SEBASTIAN MILLER, FELTY HURTOR, JOHN GODWOLD, JOHN PECONEY, Trustees.

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*Easton, Northampton County, October* 12, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Fullert, late of Easton deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against the said Estate, are likewise requested to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted.

ABRAHAM BERLIN, Administrator.

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## Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the plantation of Philip Price, in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of September last, at night, A likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old last spring, with a small star in her forehead, large under jaw, switch tail, very strait limbs, trots and canters well, carries her nose out in riding, good courage. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought to said Price's, or to John Sharpless, in Concord township, Chester county, by

JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

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## *Five Hundred Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 9th instant, A likely Negroe Boy, named ISAAC, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Pitman Clemens, Esq. He is a good waiter, and understands the care of horses. He took with him a blue regimental coat, faced with buff, a light drab coloured coat, with jacket and breeches of the same, a short sea-green coat newly turned, a pair of boots and a pair of old shoes, a number of check and white shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, &c. a round hat, and a blanket, almost new. Whoever apprehends the said negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, from S. HEPBURN.

Front-street, Philadelphia, October 10.

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## TAKEN UP,

Trespassing in the Northern Liberty, some time since,

A BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, supposed about 5 years old, a small star, shod before, switch tail; also a Bay FILLEY, rising 3 years old, neither dock'd nor branded. Whoever has lost the same, are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to pay the same. JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer.

Philadelphia, October 16.

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## *WANTED IMMEDIATELY,*

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that understands the business in all its branches; any one well recommended may meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living at French-Creek, one mile below French-Creek Forge and Steel Furnace.

ISAAC THOMAS.

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WHEREAS AGNES PATTERSON, wife of John Patterson, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, has, without any kind of provocation, left her said husband, and probably may contract debts, imagining that I will pay them; I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting; as witness my hand, this first day of October, 1780. JOHN PATTERSON.

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WHEREAS my Wife, RACHEL, hath demeaned herself for two years and more past, and her children and relations, by keeping company with a negroe fellow; and has, after being taken in the fact, and confessing her guilt, eloped, and gone away with him. I hope no person will trust her on my account; nor in any Christian neighbourhood suffer them to live together as man and wife. JOHN ROBINSON.

# WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
# HALL & SELLERS.

## *Four Hundred Dollars Reward.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, a NEGROE MAN, named Cato, a strong made fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a native of New-England, speaks bad English, somewhat on the Dutch dialect, is an impudent, sour, down looking fellow. His clothing is doubtful, as he took none from home, save a coarse dirty tow shirt and trowsers, an old jacket without sleeves, and a half-worn wool hat; but it is supposed he has taken with him from the neighbourhood, a new shirt, with wrought thread buttons at the wristbands, also a red cloth jacket and double lapelled drab coloured jacket, the body much worn, but the sleeves are nearly new cloth, the buttons opposite the lapels on the breast are some of them pewter, some old mohair, and those underneath are apple-tree; he also took a two bushel bag, marked with the letter A. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal or otherwise, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Masters of vessels are forbid to take him on board.

## *Six Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county, State of Pennsylvania, on Sunday night, the 17th of September, A Black MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, a large star and small ratch in the face, a small switch tail, shod all round with new shoes, blind of the near eye, unperceivable, except closely examined. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

## *Four Hundred Dollars Reward.*

MADE their escape from the goal of Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, this evening, about nine o'clock, the following REFUGEES, who were driven on shore at Antuxet by Col. Pope, and committed to my custody on the 30th day of August last, viz. *Noah Morris*, striped vest without sleeves, no hat, wears his hair short, which is black. *William Dutton*, black hair, no vest nor hat, midling stature. *Jehu Burton*, no hat nor vest, light hair tied behind. *Samuel Taylor*, of a sandy complexion, striped red and white sailor's outside jacket. *Painter Stockley*, or *Stokely*, no vest, maccaroni hat, tall of stature, darkish complexion. *Benjamin Welding*, tall and slim, thin visage, black hair and beard: Had on a dirty dark coloured coatee, much patched. *Jesse Wilson*, light complexion, sometimes wears his hair tied behind: Had on a light coloured upper and under vest; wounded on the back of his right shoulder in the action with Col. Pope; of a very timorous disposition. *James Owen*, wears a green upper vest, black hair, thin visage, wounded in his right side. Whoever will apprehend any or either of the abovenamed gentry, and deliver them to my custody, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS per man, together with all reasonable charges, paid by NATHAN JOHNSON, goaler. ¶

October 2, 11 o'clock at night, 1780.

Frederick township, Philadelphia county, Sept. 22.

TAKEN up on suspicion, by the subscriber, living near Maybury's Forge, TWO HORSES; the one a Dark Bay, 15 hands high, 6 years old, has three white feet, a small star on the forehead. The other a Light Bay, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter, The suspected person has made his escape. The owner or owners are desired to call, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold within two months from the above date, by

‖ HENRY BOYER.

WAS taken up in the pasture of Samuel Hudson, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, ten years old, a blaze in his face, branded S on the near buttock, hind feet white; also a brown HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, eight years old, a star in his forehead, and has some saddle spots. The owners of said horses are desired to apply to the subscriber, pay damages and charges, and take them away, or they will be sold for the same. ¶ SAMUEL HUDSON.

September 12, 1780.

## *STOLEN,*

ON the night of the 7th instant, out of the subscriber's field, in Hatfield township, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemish in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, shod before, a little wore on each shoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters slow and handy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

## *To be SOLD,*

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the subscriber, in South-alley, between Market-street and Arch-street, and between Fifth-street and Sixth-street, on Hudson's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has also for SALE, several good LOOMS. Spinners employed as usual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

*Passyunk, October 4, 1780.*

TAKEN up on the 26th inst. trespassing, a brown HORSE, with a streak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

## Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the stable belonging to John Chesnut, from whence was stolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next spring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off side, shod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July last, a red and white spotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives some wilch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

## Balsamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal consequences have been experienced; such as exquisite pain, convulsions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the use of ligatures, besides the incertitude of their succeeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemist, now resident in Paris, stimulated by humanity, has invented a new astringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various cases, under the direction and inspection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the most critical cases. This powder has neither taste nor smell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor styptick; stops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loss of blood, dysentery, hemorrides, spitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the nose, resolves blood extravasated in consequence of falls or contusions.

Its internal use, absolutely innocent, cannot cause any inconvenient sensation to the stomach; it is successfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, such as gashes of sabres, thrusts of swords, &c. In bleeding at the nose it may be used as snuff. Every family should keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the spot all danger to which people are always exposed, especially in the night, as by the sudden loss of blood several women perish after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatsoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may stop the effusion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at least it would be necessary that officers were always furnished with it, to be able to save the lives of a great number of brave soldiers, who perish by weakness, as from their situation they cannot otherwise be timely relieved.

The said powders to be sold at the store of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-street, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are deposited, respecting some particular cases, and method of applying the said powders. ¶

## *Two Hundred Pounds Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches, and sundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable small handsome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the said Negroe to the subscriber, or *John Kidd*, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Esq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaster.

*Moreland township, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.*

## Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 5th instant out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light switch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, resembling a whim, trots, canters, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the Horse only, paid by

* JAMES VANSANT.

Chester county, Sept. 15, 1780.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscribers, on or before the first day of November next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and expence. DANIEL GRIFFITH, )

‖ MICHAEL GRAHM, ) Administrators.
JOHN ELLIOT, )

*Cohansey, September 20, 1780.*

RUN away, on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohansey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age, has short light hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coarse white shirt, ravens duck trowsers, and a cocked hat; he stole a horse near Bacon's Neck, and was seen riding towards Philadelphia, where it is expected he is skulking about the wharves, and may likely want to go out in some vessel, as he has been used to the sea. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have One Dollar reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES CLUNN.

*New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.*

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, some time ago, through mistake, a pillow case of GOODS. Any person coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, William Austin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Esq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due course of law been forfeited and seized, to the use of this State:

We, the subscribers, Agents for the said city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the estates of the said John Parrock, William Austin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the said city, consisting of the following Messuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three story brick messuage and lot of ground, on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, adjoining the house formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the estate of the said John Parrock.

No. 2. A two story frame messuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north side of Mulberry-street, containing in breadth east and west 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and south 42 feet; late the estate of the said William Austin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three story brick messuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame stable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the estate of the said Richard Yorke.

No 4. A three story brick messuage and store adjoining, with the lots whereon the same are erected, situate on the west side of Front-street, and extending to Dock-street; in tenure of Messieurs John Maxwell Nesbit and Company.

No. 5. A two story messuage and lot of ground, on the west side of Front-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackson, tallow chandler; late the estate of the said Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-House, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the sixth day of November. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of sale; and on failure thereof the premises in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the use of the State.

WILLIAM WILL, )
ROBERT SMITH, ) Agents.

## Two Thousand Dollars Reward,

IS offered by the creditors of Francis Damon, deceased, to any person or persons that will give information to the subscribers, of sundry things that have been stolen from the said Damon's house, viz. the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, or thereabouts, belonging to the creditors of the said Damon, for goods sold by him a few days before he died, which was deposited in his desk, and the cash belonging to him; likewise the best part of his effects and household furniture, that is to say, several large pairs of brass andirons, shovels and tongs of sundry fire-places, eight or ten mahogany chairs in the front parlour, with three elegant looking-glasses and two fine tables, all the furniture of his bed-chamber and closet, his plate and china, his gold watch, and the best part of his kitchen furniture. And FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons that will inform or bring to the subscribers a mulatto woman, named Diana, and her child, slaves of the said Damon, which by order of her mistress were sent away two or three days before her master died; the same reward will be given to any person that will give information of the place where they were received, and the persons that helped to carry them off to the receivers. Any person or persons that have any knowledge of the above things, are desired to give information to

P. LEMAIGRE, chief creditor, one of the administrators, or
¶ DANSEL, creditor.

*Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.*

## Twenty Continental Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Hampton Boggs, about 16 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about four feet seven inches high, has yellow hair, tied behind, a down look and thin favoured; had on when he went away, a lincey jacket with sleeves, a pair of trowsers, a homespun shirt, and an old hat. It is probable he will go to his father's, near Haddonfield, in New-Jersey. Whoever takes up the said lad and delivers him to the keeper of the Workhouse in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, near Second street,

¶ ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH.

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Stedtler's Tavern near the Trap, in the night of the 20th inst. a Negroe man, named PERO, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown linsey coat, cloth jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, old hat and shoes, and had a great bundle of clothes tied up in a blanket. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and confines him in any jail, so as the owner, living near Harris's Ferry, may have him again, shall be entitled to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

*Sept. 22, 1780.* ‖ JOSHUA ELDER.

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

CAME to the subscriber, in Frankford, a sorrel MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, has four white feet, and a blaze in her face, age unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT WORRELL. †

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.